

[Mr. Deputy-Speaked]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 49 TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 50 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND NO. 51 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 52 OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

17.14 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 4 to 6 and 104 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE**

[ARMY INCLUDING DEFENCE PRODUCTION, NAVY AND AIR FORCE]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,53,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Services, Effective of which Rs. 5,90,57,83,000 shall be for Army including Defence Production, Rs. 31,84,67,000 for Navy and Rs. 1,40,10,83,000 for Air Force."

**DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,54,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Services—Non-effective."

**DEMAND NO. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,79,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Defence Capital Outlay."

**SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura):** Sir, as usual the Defence Minister has produced a book which

he labels as the Report on the Ministry of Defence and as usual, apart from being a little falter, it gives us very little information.

We are aware of the enormous cost of our Defence Budget. We are also aware of the recent promotions in all ranks of the Armed Forces. It only requires simple mathematics to work out that we have added 16 Divisions to our Army. This may be laudable in view of the increased Pakistan potential but what is not so praiseworthy is the fact that he knows as well as I do that he has no transport to move these divisions, no guns for the new artillery regiments, no tanks for the new armoured regiments. Surely, this considerable expenditure could have been avoided until such time as equipment was available and also by following the point suggested by me last year to have a small mobile modern army backed by a huge para military force.

One distressing suggestion made in this report is that the activities of the NCC are to be curtailed. We are already aware of the indiscipline in the younger generation and to curtail a unifying force and its inherent impact is, I think, wrong. I know, as Motion said, where there is no hope there is no fear. Discipline in itself gives hope and, therefore, I would ask the Minister to reconsider his decision in this regard.

With regard to the Air Force, a service for which I have great personal regard and affection, I have been horrified by the number of accidents that have taken place lately. This is surely due to lack of training of pilots or of faulty maintenance or more because our aircraft are obsolete. He says blindly that we are re-equipping, but when is this transition period to be over? I do not know. I am sure, he agrees with me that none of our young men are keen to become recipients of posthumous awards for gallantry.

[Shri Girraj Saran Singh]

The Minister the other day waxed eloquent on clause 5 of the Official Secrets Act with regard to *The Untold Story*. I charge that he himself is guilty of violating this Act. It is well known that Iran has supplied aeroplanes to Pakistan; yet when their C-in-C visited this country, he was shown everything including a trip to the very sensitive border area of Nathu-La. I think, in future such visits should be carefully regulated and properly screened.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

I would like to point out to the Defence Minister this is a quotation whose author, I am afraid, at the moment I cannot give—

"Peace is the one thing that the common man in every country wants, but at the moment he gets the word hurled at him from every conceivable direction. Unfortunately, it happens to be a fact that any political fraudulency can secure a hearing even if it merely breathes the word. People are so frightened of putting themselves in the position of not furthering the cause of peace, that the most crooked appeal ensures a hearing and even co-operation."

What has happened in Kashmir, Haji Pir and now in Kutch, does the hon. Minister think that I or the country will forget? The last thing I want is that we do so. I want you all to go back and say that we have bowed our heads in the interest of peace not only on this continent but in the world.

I want the hon. Defence Minister, the Government of India, the leaders to tell America, Russia and China that we, the people of India, are not greedy; we want nothing except what God gave us. Tell them that we would like to smell the sweet smell of peace once for ourselves and for ever for our children. Tell them that we do not want our children and their children's

children to walk in the shadow of war. Tell them we do not want much, only peace, carefree children playing without want and without wondering where to go and what tomorrow will bring.

I have not very much to say. The Government of the world may not be mad but they are blind and that blindness is but one step removed from insanity. If you can only bring your people in close contact with your neighbours, you will discover that their differences no longer exist and that they are only inhabitants of the same world in which we live, that right, truth, virtue, belongs to them just as much it is to us.

I would like to finish by saying that I, once again, plead the cause of the junior officers in the army, for reducing the stationing in hardship areas. I would again ask the hon. Minister of Defence to reconsider this point by rotating them more frequently and providing with housing in cantonment areas so that schooling facilities for their children, housing for their wives, all these difficulties are removed.

DR. D. S. RAJU (Rajahmundry):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry in toto. While I do so, I would like to express my deep sorrow that we are compelled to spend so much money for the defence purposes which we can profitably utilise for the welfare of our people and for improving the standard of living of our people. But it is a tragedy, I say, of the times that we have no other alternative because our two neighbours, Pakistan on the one side and China on the other side, have not ceased to provoke and to create incidents and to do all sorts of things including an open aggression. Under these circumstances, we have no other alternative but to prepare our country for defence.

Sir, defence is our sacred duty and our constitutional responsibility that we owe to our country. It is all the more tragic because none of us want war. A vast majority of our people and a vast majority of our leaders also do not want war. We want peace. I think that is our culture and civilisation. For the last 2500 years; we have never aggressed, we have never crossed the frontiers of our country except, perhaps, during the time of Emperor Ashoka, when he ruled a bit of Afghanistan and that too was given to him as part of a dowry. That was the only period of our history that our troops went outside our frontiers. Now things have changed. I would like to quote a saying from Mr. Romain Rolland with regard to non-violence and non-cooperation. He said some decades ago that if the experiment of Mahatma Gandhi fails, there is no salvation for the humanity and he said that there will be more violence and the world and the humanity will be destroyed. That is a very prophetic saying and I am afraid, things are moving in that direction. In spite of the technological advance, in spite of the accumulation of the most destructive bombs, atom and hydrogen bombs, the things are not being settled peacefully.

So, now our duty is clear. We do not like to be aggressive. I hope and trust that our soldiers will never be the first to cross over frontiers nor our tanks and planes will the first to cross over frontiers. But we have got to defend ourselves with all the resources at our disposal. In this connection, I would like to say we have got the finest army in the world. Their loyalty, their patriotism and their courage has never been questioned. A fine tradition has been established not only after Independence but several decades and centuries before Independence also. Our Generals are also very brilliant, very tough and very courageous and they have demonstrated their ability during the last two campaigns. I am glad that the mantle of the Defence Ministry lies on the

shoulders of Shri Swaran Singhji, a senior colleague, very well experienced, and I am sure the country is safe in his hands.

Now, I would like to say a few words about modern technology. It is advancing very rapidly. However fine the army is, however big it is we want weapons and we want more modern weapons and modern technology and delivery system are also very important. In this connection, I would like to emphasise that conservative and static minds are very dangerous. We must move with the times. I would like to urge upon our armed forces and upon our Ministry to always continuously review our strategy and tactics, to keep in touch with modern advances of the other countries also and to also improve our weapons and to give the armed forces the best weapons we can give and we can secure. No country can fight a battle depending upon foreign resources, and foreign equipment. We must attain self-sufficiency as quickly as possible. There must also be some priorities. Techniques are changing. In the last war, Britain thought that a battle ship was sovereign and supreme and they thought that they could control the trade, their defences, by a battle ship alone. What happened when the submarines came? They were sulking in their bases and they never came out in the open. One small submarine could destroy a battle ship which takes five years to be built and costs several crores of rupees. The same thing happened in Hawaii during the last war. 9 midget submarines of the Japanese Navy attacked the whole Pacific fleet of America and destroyed it and it took two years for America to recover from the attack. These small midget submarines and torpedo boats, are defensive weapons and they cost very little.

Now, our frontiers are very big. There is a long coastal line and an equally long land frontier. As I have said, defence strategy must be synchronised with our foreign policy and,

[Shri D. S. Raju]

since we never wish to be aggressive, we must be prepared to develop defence strategy and I am sure we can defend our country by defence strategy. I do agree that we want a big navy. But that is a long-range policy. It takes several years to build it. We should have a big navy both for the eastern side and the western side. Whereas we are not able to build battle ships immediately, we can build smaller craft like torpedo boats. We have to protect our shores and our shipping. So, our immediate needs are torpedo boats and small submarines which can defend our shores.

I come to the air-force now. I hope our Defence Minister will take this important fact into consideration that air-force is playing a very dominant role. I know we need a well-balanced air force, of bombers, fighters and transport planes. But of the three, I think, our immediate need is that of supersonic fighters. We need them urgently. We have got to develop our HF-24 and MIGs also as quickly as possible. Our safety lies in numbers. Our pilots are very good and very brave. What we want is sufficient numbers. We know that the average life of a plane is only one week in a campaign. So, we want sufficient numbers of supersonic fighters. That is a defensive weapons and it is less expensive. If we lose a fighter, we may lose only one pilot whereas bombers are offensive weapons and are expensive and if a bomber is lost, naturally, a considerable amount of money is lost and probably, a number of crew are also lost. So, we should concentrate on these fighters which are comparatively cheaper.

Then, we are building tanks in our factories. Here also, the number is very important. Till such time as we acquire a big tank force we have got to buy from outside and that we are, probably, doing. That is not enough. Our immediate need is to manufacture anti-tank rockets. There are certain very good rockets which can destroy

a tank force. The rockets can pierce an armour plate, about 12 inches thick I hope, we are concentrating on the development of rockets. This is a defensive weapon, infinitely cheaper than a tank, and we must be able to develop thousands and thousands of these rockets, anti-tank rockets. We should have anti-tank mines also to be planted all over the vulnerable areas of our frontiers; we must be able to sow them like grains at a considerable depth.

Now logistics is also very important. Victory or failure depends on how quickly we can transport our troops from place to place, unless we have an adequate number of troops, millions of them, located all over the country. In other words, logistics supply is very important, and in the present context, we can only transport through planes and, therefore, we must have enough of them. If we fail to transport a battalion to a particular place by a particular time, then it makes all the difference between success and failure.

I would also like to emphasize the research aspect also. Our allotment for research is very small; it does not amount to even one per cent. Research is very important I would like to say that modern battles are really fought in defence laboratories. If we can evolve a better weapon and a better delivery system that will greatly increased our defence capacity. Whatever we spend on research will not be wasted. We have very brilliant scientists working in our defence laboratories, but they need more incentives, more encouragement, and better working conditions. So far as research is concerned, I would like to mention one point, and that is about missiles. We have entered the missile age unfortunately. It is rather a long step for us; it takes a long time for us to prepare a missile and it is also very difficult. As you all know, the two big power Blocs have missiles, inter-continental missiles, which they can throw with atomic warheads, 2,000 or

5,000 miles away. We have not reached that stage. But missiles can be developed without atomic warheads because our policy is not to develop atomic bombs. But ordinary missiles can also be developed.

Another point that I would like to raise is this. As I have already said, we are heading towards a big crisis. I do not want to be pessimistic, but let us not be complacent. We know the attitude of China; we should not underestimate their strength; it is a big nation with a population of 700 million, with one philosophy, one race, one language and, one ideology. They are marching forward; they have developed a missile which can go about 400 to 600 miles. But I am not worried about it. What we should do is that we should at least prepare our defence system properly, and that includes civil defence also. I think, on civil defence, there is a Bill which is on the anvil or which has already been passed. We must implement the provisions of that Civil Defence Bill. It is very important. By this, if we are faced with an attack, we can defend our country, we can defend our cities, and in this connection, work must start now itself; otherwise it will be too late. We must develop shelters. We have got quite a number of hills in this country, a number of hills, valleys, mountains, caves and mines—empty mines and unused mines. All these can be utilised for saving or minimising the number of casualties. America is doing it, Russia is doing it and even China is doing it; they are spending billions of dollars on civil defence. Therefore, every new house that comes should have a concrete shelter, 4 to 5 ft. in thickness which will, except in the case of direct hit, protect people from blast, flame, radiation and shock. These are very important problems and I hope, the Government will take a serious view of this.

As I have said, there is one more precondition for a successful defence and that is the integrated unity of the

country. This is very important. If we are united as one body, I do not think any country dare attack us. On the other hand, if there is moral degradation or political corruption or economic mal-adjustments or weak leadership either at the Centre or in the States, it will create a climate for foreign countries to launch an aggression on us. So, unity is very important. We know, there are sensitive areas in the North-East. The Home Minister has just made a statement that we should be alive to the danger in North-East. That should be dealt with firmly. Decisions must be taken promptly and all these dangers should be dealt with very seriously because we cannot afford to have any instability in this part of the region.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasize these points. As I have said, we should constantly review our strategy and tactics, and reorganize our armed forces according to the needs of the times. We have got our mountain divisions. We should expand them, if necessary, depending upon the needs. We should have an adequate number of transport planes, civil plans, and some of these Avro 747 can be converted, in times of need, into transport planes for transporting troops. This is very important. We must allot more money for research; we did some research; some of the sophisticated equipment were discovered in our laboratories; our young scientists have indeed done some creditable work, but more could be done if we could give them opportunities and incentives; they will rise to any occasion.

About missiles, we cannot ignore the development of missiles. We should concentrate on that. We may not be able to throw missiles thousands of miles away. Still, if we can develop a missile, we can also develop an anti-missile missile, so that the enemies' missiles can be caught just outside our frontiers and destroyed. That is the stage we should get into. There is no point in accumulating

[Shri D. S. Raja]

huge armies; there are disadvantages, there are difficulties in moving these troops; then you have also to give them equipment and proper facilities; logistics and all those things are also there.

Then there are a few considerations about our jawans. They have to be looked after well. After all, they make so much of sacrifices, they suffer so heavily, and they should be rehabilitated properly. Some jawans lose their limbs, some become invalid and so on. We should properly take care of their wives and widows of those people. We should really give them proper encouragement. Army is the greatest integrating force in this country. Real friendship, real comradeship, real citizenship, develops in the Army; because they go through very difficult times in the battle-field, brotherhood is fostered there. Every year we are discharging to civil life about a lakh of people; they are all very good citizens and they promote all the things that they have learnt in the Army; they develop the civil consciousness; they are all good assets for the country. They are good assets of the country.

In conclusion, I hope that the hon. Minister of Defence will consider the few suggestions that I have made.

17.40 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation

(Vote on Account) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

17.41 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH (Jhalwar): It is a surprising thing that on such an important debate like defence, very few Members have turned up even to lend their ears. That just shows the lamentable lack of interest in defence.

In defence, requirements are geared to meet one's potential enemies, and when the enemies happen to be adjoining neighbours, the threat is much more aggravated and heightened. Weapons parity is a 'must' even in the case of friendly neighbours, not to speak of neighbourly enemies.

The Asian balance of power can only be kept on an even keel if India